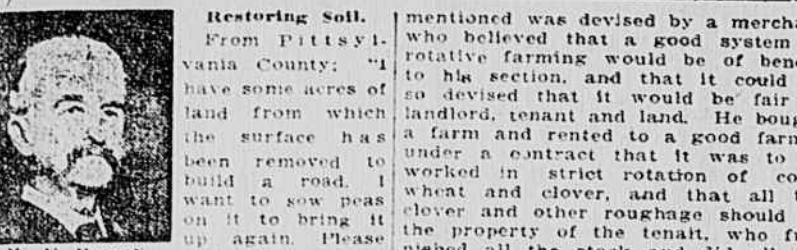


WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



W. F. Massey

Restoring Soil.
From Pittsylvan County: "I have some acres of land from which the surface has been removed to build a road. I want to sow peas on it to bring it up again. Please advise me a good fertilizer to put under the peas. The land in your section generally has a large supply of potash in an insoluble state that can be brought into use by plants after getting humus into the soil. But in your case the soil is gone, and you want to make a soil on the red clay. Peas, being a legume crop, can get all the nitrogen they need from the air, and the poorer the soil in nitrogen the more they will get from the air, since they will be compelled to do this from the lack of nitrogen available in the soil. Hence I would supply the peas liberally with acid phosphate and potash, for the abundant potash in the red clay is, as I have said, insoluble now, but the decay of vegetable matter and the use of lime will bring it into availability. It would break the land very thoroughly and deeply, and put it in good order with disk and spike harrows, harrowing in 100 pounds of acid phosphate and forty pounds of muriate of potash an acre. Then drill the peas in with a wheat drill, set to sow two bushels of wheat an acre, and the peas will be put in at a uniform depth and will germinate better, and make a far better growth than broadcasted and harrowed in.

Then let the peas fully mature on the land and plow them under, and sow fifteen pounds of crimson clover in September per acre. The next spring when you turn this clover under and plant the land in corn, and among the corn sow peas again, and after the corn is cut and shocked you can disk the peas down and make the surface fine and even, and sow the wheat, and on the wheat sow red clover in the spring. If you then get a good stand of clover you will have the land in condition to make almost any crop. Then an application of lime on the clover the second spring and brushed in with a smoothing harrow before the clover starts in spring will put the soil into a far better shape and render it sweet and adapted to clover.

Corn on Swamp Land.
"Will it pay me to use nitrate of soda on corn on black swamp land at last plowing? In the first place, you speak of the 'last plowing.' There should be no plowing in a corn field after planting. The cultivation should be shallow and done with cultivator and not a plow. On low land where there is much water, plant corn on beds and keep the beds shallowly cultivated, but do not lay corn by with a turning plow and cut the roots. As to the nitrate of soda, it will not pay to use it, except on the very best of soil. The black swamp soil is richer in nitrogen than in the mineral matters. It would have paid you well to have applied a heavy broadcast dressing of Thomas phosphate and potash before planting. I would use the Thomas phosphate (basic slag) rather than acid phosphate on land of that character, because of the 40 per cent of lime it contains.

This will tend to sweeten the soil, and such soils are always naturally acid. One should study the nature of his soil and save money by applying plant food to the soil, rather than spend money to make it grow. Our upland red clay soils will need no application of potash, if the soil is well supplied with humus-making material and limed occasionally, but the swamp soils are always deficient in potash while abounding in potential nitrogen.

Sulphur in Asparagus.
"I noticed last August near Los Angeles, Cal., that they had scattered flowers of sulphur between the rows of the asparagus when the asparagus was fully grown. I have never seen this way done before. You tell me that they have been troubled, as well as have been, with the asparagus rust disease, and were endeavoring to get rid of it with sulphur. I have never done this, but used the Bordeaux mixture as a spray.

Cowpea Sick Land.
"What makes the land become peckish so that peas will not thrive in it? For the same reason that people find it difficult to get what they call clover-lick. Poverty in food and acidity in the soil. In an acid soil the bacteria that live on the roots of clover and peas and enable them to get nitrogen from the air, cannot thrive, and then the crop fails, and the farmer talks of the soil being 'sick.' Hearing that peas will improve the soil, men assume that peas need no feeding, and they sow them and take the crop off and still have the land improved. A man in Alabama wrote to me some years ago that what I was telling the farmers about was improving the land was all nonsense, for he had taken twelve crops of peas from a piece of land in succession, and the land got so poor that it would hardly support peas. The course it did, I do not know, but it is not made annually from the land and not made to the soil, will not run it down. And peas are no exception. They will get nitrogen from the air and will bring a valuable food crop that can be used to make humus to return to the land. If properly treated, but with peas and clover will get the costly nitrogen free from the air, they are about as greedy consumers of the phosphates and potash as any other plants, and if they are removed from the soil as any crop one can sow. The cure of peckishness is first to use lime on the land to reduce its acidity, and thus enable the bacteria to thrive. Then give the peas a supply of phosphoric acid and in sandy soils potash, and you will find no more peckishness.

In some parts of the South peas fail from the soil disease, and in such soils it is useless to sow peas, except of the sorts that have been found to resist the wilt like the iron pea. But the so-called peckishness is acidity in the soil and lack of plant food.

A Tenant System.
"You have mentioned a system of renting land in Maryland that has been profitable to landlord and tenant alike. I would like to learn more of this plan. The tenant system I have

mentioned was devised by a merchant who believed that a good system of rotative farming would be of benefit to his section, and that it could be devised that it would be fair to landlord and tenant. He bought a farm and rented to a good farmer under a contract that it was to be worked in strict rotation of corn, wheat and clover, and that all the cover and other roughage should be the property of the tenant, who furnished all the stock and did all the labor, and he was to pay no rent on live stock, but was to feed all hay and fodder on the farm. The tenant buys the clover seed and pays half the cost of fertilizer on the wheat crop, and gives one-half the crops and rent. If he sells any hay he must pay half of that, but if he feeds it, it is his property. Of course, the tenant then aimed to grow all the clover he could, and to feed the stock he could raise food for, and the farm not the manner. The first farm proved such a success that the merchant bought another, and a good farmer was ready to take it. And he went on year after year buying farms and renting them on the same contract. The landlord furnished all paint and whitewash for the buildings and the tenant applies them. He furnishes fencing material and the tenant builds the fences. He furnishes in the first place, comfortable dwellings and barns that a good farmer would occupy, and keeps them in repair. At the time the founder of the estate died, he was assessed a million dollars for real estate, and owned fifty-two farms, North Carolina, was greatly improved and the tenants made money, and many of them bought good farms of their own. You can get a full description of this estate, which is still carried on in the same way by the heirs, by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin on a 'Tenant System and Its Results.' Such a system would build up any section of the country. But it means good tenants, men who have the means to stock and carry on a farm properly, and good dwellings that such men would live in. On this estate no farmer is ever moved so long as he farms according to contract, and farmers, during the more than thirty years it has been carried on, have handed down the farms to their sons, or bought farms and gone on to improve them in the same way. The tenant system of the South, with slaves only and hovers for the mules and ignorant tenants, at least in the year, results in impoverishment of the soil, and no profit to landlord or tenant. I know of no way in which a man of means can do more for his section and for himself than by adopting some such system and getting good farmers to work the land. At least, if he goes into the South, I know of no other man in Maryland who has become a millionaire by this system, and others are succeeding in the same way.

The Keeley Cure
33 years. Removes all desire for drink & drugs. 812 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

The Weber Piano

A superb instrument in every respect. In tonal quality, action and appearance, the WEBER combines every essential of a high grade piano.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

Walter D. Moses & Co.,
103 EAST BROAD STREET.

Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

Miss Jennie Godwin



[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Appomattox, Va., June 23.—Miss Jennie Godwin, who has recently been appointed as one of the faculty of the Appomattox Agricultural High School, is an A. B. and first honor graduate of Elin College, North Carolina. She will sail in a few days visiting and studying points of interest in the Old World. She will visit France, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland and England, and will return in September at the opening of the school. Her home is Chaucer, where she is very popular.

VIRGINIA BEACH OFFICE IS ROBBED

Yeggmen Make Small Haul as They Fail to Blow Safe.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Norfolk, Va., June 23.—After plying their trade to their heart's content in North Carolina, yeggmen early this morning robbed the post-office at Virginia Beach of stamps and other valuables. The thieves made an effort to blow open the safe, but were unsuccessful. Postal Inspector Albertie went to the scene to-day to make an investigation.

A number of post-offices have been robbed in small towns in Virginia and North Carolina during the past two months. In most cases the thieves succeeded in getting away with the money locked up in the safe. In the Virginia Beach case, however, they did not succeed in opening the safe where the money was kept.

VACATION SCHOOLS

Ruffner, Chimborazo, Stonewall Jackson and Powhatan Open To-Day.

The following schools will be open to-day for registration of pupils for the summer term:
Ruffner School, 407 North Twelfth Street.—Faculty: Miss Helen Childers, Miss Ruth Percival, Miss Bessie G. Black, Miss Grace James, Miss Amelia Black, Miss Marion L. Gordon, Miss Agnes McMahon, Miss Rebecca Harwick, Miss Virginia E. Hamlet, Miss Laura P. Garthright, Miss Ida B. Holdcroft, Miss Elma I. Meredith, Collier C. Hancock.
Chimborazo School, Thirty-third and Marshall Streets.—Faculty: George E. Bennett, Miss R. J. Christian, Miss Mary Schermohr.
Stonewall Jackson School, Lombardy and Main Streets.—Faculty: H. P. Fox, Miss A. Hopper Kirby, Miss Juana Manning, Miss Carrie G. Labbey, Miss Sallie Jones.

Pupils desiring to enter vacation schools will report to the schools which they wrote on their application forms. After they have been registered and examined they will be assigned to the proper grades.
About 350 pupils have announced their intention of entering the vacation schools this morning, and pupils are urged to be on hand promptly.

At the same time summer classes in Latin and mathematics will open at the John Marshall High School. C. C. Pearson will have charge of the Latin and G. W. Givens of the mathematics.



Drink
NOTE
Clean, Wholesome, Refreshing

FRESH SENSATION IN NICHOLAS CASE

Miss Ella McClendon Held for Trying to Pass Bogus Check.

FORGERY IS CHARGED

Miss Ella McClendon Held for Trying to Pass Bogus Check.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Harrisonburg, Va., June 23.—Another sensation has developed in the now famous Nicholas poisoning case. Several weeks ago it was learned that Miss Ella McClendon, postmaster at Sturdivant, Mo., was the beneficiary in the will of George M. Nicholas, the wealthy Rockingham farmer, who died last August, after drinking his breakfast coffee. According to the alleged will, the Missouri woman will get about \$100,000 of the Nicholas estate here in Rockingham.

But now it turns out that within the last week Miss McClendon has been indicted by a Federal grand jury for using the mail with intent to defraud. The government charges that the woman forged the name of John Rohan, of Georgetown, Col., for \$1,000, and then tried to cash the check. She is being held in \$2,000 bond.

The developments have caused renewed interest here in the Nicholas affair. The four Nicholas brothers naturally now take hope, and believe the Missouri woman a fraud, while the general public is wondering whether or not some light may not be thrown upon the poisoning of Nicholas, which has remained a mystery ever since the four people at the table were made sick by the coffee. Nicholas alone dying, corner Taylor, of Richmond, found arsenic in the coffee, and that somebody murdered the old man is regarded as a certainty.

The mysterious will, which recently came to light, was mailed to Common wealth's Attorney Harrison early last fall. The anonymous writer told Mr. Harrison that he had robbed the Nicholas home and had gotten the will, together with some money, and that he thought it best to send him the will. Deebert & Martz, attorneys of Harrisonburg, are counsel for the Missouri woman, and it is expected that the matter of probating the strange document will soon come up in court here. At that time the four Nicholas brothers, through their lawyers, Sipe & Harris, will inaugurate a fight that doubtless will be memorable in the history of Rockingham.

With the national government probing into the record of the Missouri woman and the State authorities and private detectives trying to lead to reward—\$250 offered by the supervisors and \$100 by Governor Mann—new sensations are expected at any time.

The Missouri woman claims that several years ago Nicholas was injured in a street car accident in St. Louis, and that she nursed him back to health and strength, and then it was that he promised to reward her. He died in East Rockingham, however, and that they never heard of the old man being in St. Louis. He lived the life of a hermit on his farm, and never went anywhere, they say, except to a leg in the Civil War, and years ago went to Washington to get a wooden limb, but finally came back home and made one himself.

NOT INTERESTED IN SPECULATOR

It Is Man Who Cultivates Lands Secretary Lane Wishes to Aid.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, June 23.—Declaring that conditions are such that consideration being given to farmers who have gone upon irrigated lands and secured irrigation only 500,000 acres, Secretary of the Interior Lane to-day said:

"The man who makes a farm and irrigates it is the man I am primarily interested in, not the land speculator. I have under my irrigation projects 1,200,000 acres of irrigable land, but upon which we are prepared to deliver water, but we have under irrigation only 500,000 acres. The remainder is held by the speculator. The man who irrigates his land should have the easiest terms from the government, because he is the one who is giving the public the benefits of the land. The man who chooses to speculate upon his own resources, but not upon the advance loan of the government, is not my interest."

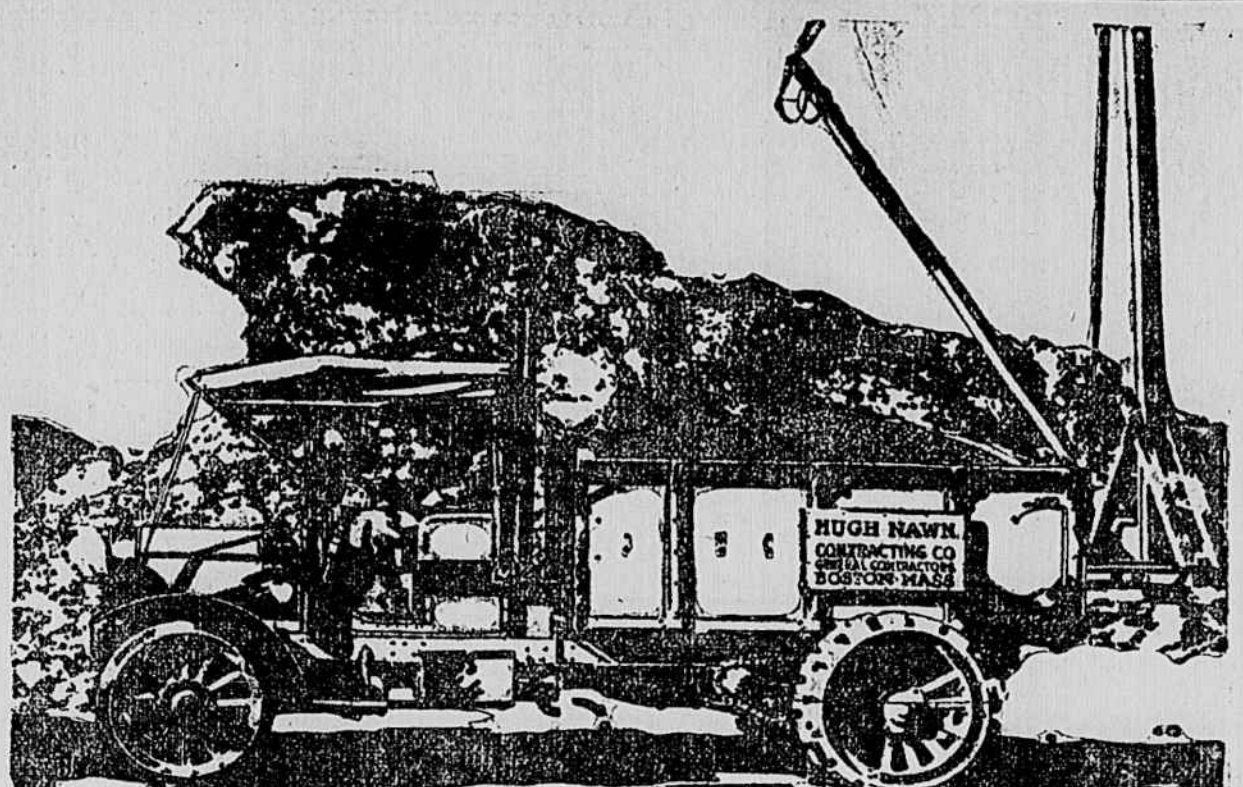
STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Burn and Contents in Bedford County Destroyed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., June 23.—During the severe storm last night the large barn on the farm of O. L. C. Radford, near Forest Depot Bedford County, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with the provender and implements. The live stock was totally destroyed. One hundred and twenty-five telephones were destroyed by a bolt of lightning.

The electric light system of the city was badly demoralized by the trouble which was cleared this afternoon, after the lightning had worked all night. One hundred and twenty-five telephones were destroyed by a bolt of lightning. The rain amounted to 1.25 inches, and it came as a great boon to the farming interests.



PEERLESS TRUCKS

Are Built for Sustained Hard Service

In a recent emergency this 5-ton Peerless Truck maintained an average daily delivery of 88,337 pounds for 18 consecutive days, Sundays excepted.

The average distance traveled was 63 miles a day. Operating 9 1/2 hours per day, it replaced seven horses. Its average mileage, including stops, was 6 1/2 miles per hour.

In eighteen days it hauled eight hundred tons of rough material and traveled eleven hundred and thirty-four miles over rough roads against time.

Lloyd Motor Co., 313 W. Main St., Richmond



HILLS OF GETTYSBURG FLECKED WITH CANVAS

Great Tented City Is Arising on Field Where Once Battle Raged.

ADVANCE GUARD EN ROUTE

Soon Reunion of Blue and Gray Veterans Will Be in Full Swing.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 23.—The hills of Gettysburg, where the armies of Meade and Lee picked their tents fifty years ago, are flecked to-day with canvas, harbingers of the tented city which will soon arise on the battlefield. The army of Civil War veterans from North and the South—40,000 of them—are coming, some few in thread-worn uniforms and all without their muskets, to hold a jubilee reunion on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle.

One of the scouts are already here; the advance guard will bivouac in the field within a week; the rank and file will follow them not more than forty-eight hours later. Every star of the forty-eight in the American flag is expected to have here its own quota of veterans. They will come as the guests of the national government, and of their respective States and Territories, which jointly have appropriated more than \$1,000,000 for their entertainment and comfort. To receive them the government and the State of Pennsylvania have made elaborate plans. One detail alone provides for furnishing the veterans more than 800,000 meals.

Pennsylvania has been planning for the celebration of the battle for more than four years. She has appropriated \$145,000 as her share of the expense. Congress has appropriated \$150,000 to defray the expense of the government's participation, and named a commission to help carry out the plans. Every State and Territory also accepted the general invitation to participate, and nearly all of them appropriated money to transport veterans and commissions. The big camp is pitched on that part of the battlefield which lies southwest of Gettysburg. On nearly 300 acres of contiguous ground 7,000 tents and more are going up under the supervision of the War Department. The camp lies partly on the scene of the first day's fighting and is not far from High Water Mark, where Pickett's famous charge shattered against the Union lines.

Five thousand tents have been erected for the exclusive use of the veterans. The camp has been laid out like a city. Each street and each tent has a number, so it will be easy for any veteran to look up a former comrade or foe. In the center of the camp will be the headquarters of the chief quartermaster. The veterans will be encouraged according to State. Although each tent is designed to accommodate twelve men, it has been planned to assign only eight veterans to each, so as to make them as comfortable as possible. Each veteran will have a separate cot, blankets and a mess kit, which will contain a plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon, and will become his personal property when he breaks camp. Each tent also will have two hand basins, a water bucket, candles and two lanterns. With the preparation of meals, the veterans will have nothing to do. These will be wholesome and substantial, and will be served at the ends of the company streets.

"Only veterans of the Civil War may be provided food, shelter and entertainment within the great camp around the battlefield," reads the announcement of the commission. "Therefore, no woman or child or any man not a veteran will be given food, shelter or entertainment. No veteran should bring to Gettysburg any member of his family or other person for whom he will have to obtain food and quarters outside the camp, unless all arrangements therefor have first been made for them before he or they come to Gettysburg."

No veteran will be permitted to bring a trunk into camp, his baggage being restricted to that which he can easily carry himself. The care of it will rest with him.

The principal events of the celebration will be held on July 1, 2, 3 and 4, but in order to avoid congestion of the thousands of July 1, exacted fifty years to the day from the time the battle opened to the west of the town. The program for the four big days is, briefly, as follows:
July 1.—Veterans' Day. Appropriate exercises under the joint direction of the Pennsylvania commission and the commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.
July 2.—Military Day. Under the direction of the chief of staff of the United States Army.
July 3.—Civil Day. Under the direction of the governor of Pennsylvania, presiding, and participated by the Governors of the States, if they so desire. Addresses and music.
July 4.—National Day. Patriotic exercises, orations, with fireworks in the evening.

The exercises will be held in a great tent, one of the largest in the United States, capable of accommodating about 15,000 persons. This tent is at the southern end of the camp, beside the Emmittsburg Road, down which Lee's army went after the close of the three-day battle.

Except for the time the main exercises are being held, the big tent will be given over to the veterans to hold such reunions as they may arrange. The tent is so constructed that it can be subdivided into many sections for these reunions. For the identification of old soldiers who may not be easily recognized by former comrades because of the changes wrought by the hand of Time, each veteran is expected to wear his army, corps, division, brigade, regimental and society badges, and after the principal exercises on July 4 there is no schedule of events except such as may be arranged by the veterans themselves in the way of reunions and short exercises about the field and to neighboring places.

United States troops, whose camp will adjoin that of the veterans, will do constant police duty. Boy Scouts will complete ever organized for the State police also will be on duty. The United States government has erected a mammoth field hospital close to the camp, fully equipped. The State will have its hospital, tents and the State Commissioner of Health will keep deputies in camp for constant inspection work. The State fire marshal, in addition, has assigned men to the camp, and steps have been taken to prevent fire and to extinguish them promptly should any occur.

The commissary department will be under the direct charge of regular army officers, and will be one of the most complete ever organized for a camp. There will be nearly 800 cooks; 125 bakers will furnish fresh bread every day for the big army.

The greatest care has been taken in arranging for the twenty meals that will be served during the week. The menu was written with due regard for the age of the men. It will be quite different from the hardtack and coffee and "sow belly" given the soldiers in the historic days of fifty years ago. This part of the camp arrangements is in the care of Major William H. Grover. The menu arranged for the week is as follows:
June 29.
Supper—Beefsteak, friend onions, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter and coffee.
June 30.
Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, fried ham, boiled potatoes, bread, butter and coffee.
Dinner—Roast beef with gravy, mashed potatoes, peas, tapioca pudding, bread, coffee, iced tea.
Supper—Baked pork and beans, cucumber pickles, friend potatoes, bread, coffee.

Breakfast—Stewed prunes, boiled rice and milk, fried liver and bacon, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

July 1.
Dinner—Roast beef, roast potatoes, mashed turnips, rice pudding, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, iced tea.

Supper—Boiled corn beef, baked sweet potatoes, sliced tomatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

July 2.
Breakfast—Apple sauce, oatmeal and milk, fried eggs, fried bacon, hashed brown potatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast mutton, boiled potatoes, stringless beans, bread pudding, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, iced tea.

Supper—Ribs of beef, fried potatoes, peas, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

July 3.
Breakfast—Stewed apples, beef and vegetables, fried mush, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, boiled onions, baked sweet potatoes, apple pudding, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Supper—Baked pork and beans, cucumber pickles, rice fritters, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

July 4.
Breakfast—Puffed rice, fried eggs, fried bacon, cream, oatmeal, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Fricassee chicken, peas, corn, ice cream, cake, cigars, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, iced tea.

Supper—Salmon salad, macaroni and cheese, fresh bread, butter and coffee.

July 5.
Breakfast—Stewed prunes, oat meal and milk, beef hash, fresh bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Boiled pork and beans, apple sauce, fried potatoes, tapioca pudding, fresh bread, butter, coffee, iced tea.

Supper—Cold meats and bologna, sliced tomatoes, baked sweet potatoes, fresh bread, butter, coffee.

July 6.
Breakfast—Puffed rice and milk, boiled eggs, bacon, fresh bread, butter and coffee.

The town of Gettysburg, which has a population of a little more than 4,000, will be unable to care for the influx of visitors, and thousands of them will be cared for in neighboring towns and cities as far away as Harrisburg and York. Practically every private house in Gettysburg will be turned into a boarding house. Many veterans who desire to attend the reunion and want to bring members of their families have been unable to obtain accommodations, and must face this behind.

Special invitations to guests of the State and national governments will be given quarters in the seminary west of Gettysburg and in the building of Pennsylvania College north of the town.

Office of Collector of City Taxes, City Hall, Room 107.

Notice to Taxpayers

City Taxes for 1913 are due and payable by June 30, inclusive.

The city ordinances provides that one-half may be paid in June and the remaining half in December. Failure to pay all or one-half in June incurs a penalty of 5 per cent on the whole amount, which is due at once, and if not paid before SEPTEMBER 1 the collector is required to levy, with costs added.

ALL MALES 21 years of age, ALL PERSONS (MALE OR FEMALE) who own personal property, or hold personal property as bailee, and all parties conducting business in the city of Richmond (of whatever nature) are assessed, and will please call and settle, so as to avoid delinquency.

GRADING, PAVING, PIPE AND SEWER CONNECTIONS. BILLS may be paid at this time.

GIVE NAME IN WHICH PROPERTY STOOD on land books on January 31, 1913, and see that you get all your bills; property transferred February 1, 1913, stands in name of owner in 1912.

This is the only notice required by law, please give it PROMPT ATTENTION, as under the ordinance 5 per cent penalty will be added to the whole bill after June 30.

Washington Ward taxes, etc., must be paid at the office of the Deputy Collector, Tenth and Hull Streets.

HERBERT L. HULCE, Collector of Taxes, City of Richmond.